

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

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MAESTEG URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



A N N U A L
R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For The Year

1938

Ralph W. H. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE MATERNITY HOME AND OF THE ISOLATION
HOSPITAL, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE M.O.
AND PUBLIC VACCINATOR

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Maesteg Urban District Council

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor DAVID J. JONES, J.P., Chairman.

County Councillor THOMAS JENKINS.

„ WILLIAM HITCHINGS.

„ A. E. LOCKYER, J.P.

„ GEORGE HITCHINGS.

„ HOWELL DAVIES.

„ BRINLEY RICHARDS.

„ ARTHUR D. EDWARDS.

„ THOMAS J. JONES.

„ ROBERT WILLIAMS.

„ LLEWELLYN EVANS.

„ DAVID J. THOMAS.

„ D. C. WATKINS.

„ DAVID JOSEPH THOMAS.

„ MORGAN JONES.

„ RICHARD MORDECAI.

Solicitor—Clerk to the Council:

Mr. A. KING-DAVIES.

COMMITTEES: 1938-39.

The HEALTH COMMITTEE is composed of the whole Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor ROBERT WILLIAMS.

The Councillors for the several Wards with the following Eight co-opted Members:—

Mrs. John Evans.

Mrs. M. White.

Mrs. B. M. Mitchell.

Mrs. A. C. Noble.

Mrs. W. J. Watkins.

County Midwife C. Jenkins.

Mrs. George.

Mrs. E. Kennedy.

MILK COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor ROBERT WILLIAMS.
The Councillors for the several Wards.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor RICHARD MORDECAI.
The Councillors for the several Wards.

MAESTEG REPRESENTATIVES ON THE OGMORE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL COMMITTEE:

Councillor D. J. Jones, J.P.
,, Robert Williams.
,, George Hitchings.
,, D. J. Thomas.

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor GEORGE HITCHINGS.

The Councillors for the several Wards with the following
Six co-opted Members:—

Mrs. R. A. Evans.	Mrs. F. Clack.
Mr. D. J. Williams.	Mrs. B. Evans.
Mrs. Thomas.	Mr. Islwyn Howell.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Maternity
Home and of the Isolation Hospital, Public Assistance M.O., and

Public Vaccinator

RALPH W. H. THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspectors:

D. MORGAN THOMAS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

IVOR DAVIES, Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitors:
Miss E. E. JONES and Miss E. A. DANIEL.

Matron of the Maternity Home:
Miss M. A. WELCH.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital:
Miss D. A. F. HEATH.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Public Health Department, Town Hall	Maesteg 230
Medical Officer of Health (Private Residence)	Maesteg 362
Isolation Hospital	Maesteg 227
Maternity Home	Maesteg 210
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Church Street	Maesteg 345

MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,
Town Hall.
Maesteg.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my second Annual Report upon the Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the Maesteg Urban District during the year 1938. The Report is drawn up in accordance with Circular 1728 (Wales) dated 25th October, 1938.

The resident mid-year population, 1938, as estimated by the Registrar-General, is 22,440 persons, which is less by 220 persons as compared with the previous year.

The Death-Rate from all causes in 1938, necessary allowance being made for the transference of deaths to their respective districts, amounted to 12.43 per 1,000 of the living population, and the Birth-Rate 18.32 per 1,000.

In certain respects the year under review was less favourable as compared with the previous year, especially in that the marked reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate which I was able to record for 1937 was not maintained during 1938. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 88 per 1,000 births as compared with 64 per 1,000 births for the year 1937.

Both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were prevalent during the year, and the resources of your Isolation Hospital were at times strained to the utmost. However, the majority of the cases were mild in character and deaths from the diseases were few. The statistics dealing with the various diseases or groups of diseases are dealt with in the body of the Report.

I wish again to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their confidence and support and the Officers and Staff of the Public Health and other Departments for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RALPH W. H. THOMAS.
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	..	...	...	6,709
Population 1938 (Estimated)		...	...	22,440
„ 1891 Census		...	...	9,471
„ 1901 Census		...	...	15,015
„ 1911 Census		...	...	24,977
„ 1921 Census		...	...	28,960
„ 1931 Census		...	...	25,552
Number of inhabited houses end of 1938			...	5,305
Number of families or separate occupiers				
Census (1931)	...	...	...	5,915
Assessable Value of 1938		...	...	£77,161
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			...	£278
				Per 1,000
Birth-rate for 1938	...	...	...	18.32
Average Birth-rate for 10 previous years			...	18.49
Death-rate (from all causes) for 1938			...	12.43
Average Death-rate for 10 previous years			...	12.37
Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
for 1938	..	...	...	.53
Average Death-rate from Pulmonary				
Tuberculosis for 10 previous years			...	.73
Death-rate from other forms of				
Tuberculosis for 1938		...	...	.13
Infantile Mortality for 1938		...	...	88
Average Infantile Mortality for 10				
previous years	...	..	...	80

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS :—

	Total.	Males.	Females
Legitimate	404	204	200
Illegitimate	7	5	2
Still-Births	23	12	11
Birth Rate		18.32	
England and Wales		15.1	

DEATHS :—

Total—279. Males—166. Females—113.

Death Rate

England and Wales

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :—

From Puerperal Sepsis

Other Puerperal Causes

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE :—

Legitimate

Illegitimate

Total

Rate per 1,000

Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years

Deaths from Measles, all ages

Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths all ages.	Rate per 1,000.
1919	29,959	735	24.54	53	72	345	11.99
1920	29,906	914	30.56	95	104	367	12.27
1921	29,520	918	31.1	78	85	336	11.38
1922	29,840	732	24.5	92	125	421	14.1
1923	29,920	793	26.46	57	72	303	10.13
1924	29,930	752	25.13	49	65	289	9.66
1925	29,850	666	22.31	66	92	329	11.04
1926	28,930	642	22.19	64	100	365	12.61
1927	28,530	541	18.96	49	91	313	10.97
1928	27,020	562	20.80	37	66	316	11.70
1929	27,070	578	19.13	53	102	341	12.59
1930	27,070	492	18.17	32	65	290	10.71
1931	25,552	500	19.50	33	81	313	12.2
1932	24,710	408	16.51	38	93	288	11.65
1933	24,340	424	17.54	30	71	312	12.81
1934	24,020	451	18.77	49	109	313	13.03
1935	23,770	450	18.93	34	76	306	12.87
1936	23,450	430	18.33	34	79	320	13.64
1937	22,660	391	17.25	25	64	284	12.52
1938	22,440	411	18.32	36	88	279	12.43

VITAL STATISTICS—1938.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)

DISTRICT.	Population	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT MORTALITY.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of Deaths	Crude rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Administrative County	708,500	10,921	15.4	8,939	12.6	656	60
Urban Districts	529,600	8,233	15.5	6,886	13.0	511	62
Rural Districts	178,900	2,688	15.0	2,053	11.5	145	54
England and Wales	—	—	15.1	—	11.6	—	53
Urban Districts.							
Aberdare	43,030	582	13.5	629	14.6	30	51
Barry	35,810	551	15.4	464	13.0	17	31
Bridgend	10,560	156	14.8	150	14.2	7	45
Caerphilly	32,180	557	17.3	417	13.0	37	66
Cowbridge	1,036	14	13.5	16	15.4	1	71
Gelligaer	36,660	685	18.7	447	12.2	38	55
Glyncorrwg	9,562	179	18.7	108	11.3	12	67
Llchwyr	25,720	386	15.0	290	11.3	22	57
Maesteg	22,440	411	18.3	279	12.4	36	88
Mountain Ash	33,700	568	16.8	434	12.9	26	46
Neath	31,480	468	14.9	378	12.0	28	60
Ogmore and Garw	23,860	405	17.0	276	11.6	20	49
Penarth	16,080	202	12.6	189	11.8	11	54
Pontypridd	38,610	551	14.3	529	13.7	48	87
Porthcawl	6,752	78	11.5	86	12.7	3	38
Port Talbot	40,180	708	17.6	516	12.8	54	76
Rhondda	121,940	1,732	14.2	1,678	13.8	121	70
Rural Districts							
Cardiff	31,900	417	13.1	327	10.3	15	36
Cowbridge	10,450	182	17.4	150	14.4	9	49
Gower	10,400	138	13.3	117	11.3	7	51
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	24,230	410	16.9	272	11.2	18	44
Neath	40,320	643	15.9	453	11.2	45	70
Penybont	27,660	462	16.7	321	11.6	27	58
Pontardawe	33,940	436	12.8	413	12.2	24	55

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	93	66	1
Diphtheria	216	195	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	4	1
Pneumonia	21	0	12
Erysipelas	8	0	0
Pulmonary (and all forms of Tuberculosis)	51	0	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases.		Vision Unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated.				
	At home | In hospital				
2	2 | 1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1938.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	..	...	3	2	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	2	2	8	3	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	4	6	...	2	...	3	...	1
25	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
35	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
45	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
55	...	...	1	1	..	...	3	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	19	10	12	10	6	6	1	2

In the course of the year, the number of notifications of Tuberculosis (pulmonary and other forms) received was 51; this figure shows an increase of 18 on the previous year.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 19 males and 10 females. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 12 males and 10 females.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 12, giving a death rate per thousand of .53; in 1937 it was .66. The number of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, 3, giving a death rate of .13; in 1937, .04.

The distribution of the notifications is as follows

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
Caerau	7	4
Nantyffyllon	8	12
East	4	5
West	10	1
Totals	29	22
	51	

Of the deaths 13 occurred at home and two occurred at the Maesteg General Hospital.

Non-Notified Tuberculosis deaths	1
Notified Tuberculosis deaths	14

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from Tuberculosis in any particular occupation.

CASES NOTIFIED FOR THE TEN YEARS 1929—1938 :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
51	33	34	44	66
1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
50	67	44	59	51

At the end of the year after death removals, cures altered diagnosis and transfers had been adjusted there were 239 cases on the register, made up as follows :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>
Males	.....	82	42
Females	.....	70	45
		152	87
		239	

No special provision is made by the Council for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Treatment of the patient is left to the Medical Practitioner in attendance, who either directly or through the Medical Officer of Health, obtains the assistance of the Welsh National Memorial Association, and in this way 26 patients were admitted to the Institutions of the Association during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The above Regulations prohibit the employment in connection with a dairy of any person who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis if his employment involves the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels for containing milk. If a Local Authority, on the report of the Medical Officer of Health, is satisfied that a person residing in their district is so employed, and is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and is in an infectious state, they may require such person to discontinue his employment. Compensation is to be paid to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers of these regulations if he himself is not in default.

No action was taken under these regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 172.

This Section of the Public Health Act, 1936, makes provision for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction that the lodging or accommodation provided for that person is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken, or that such precautions are not being taken ; and that serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons.

No action was taken by the Council under this Section during 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 176.

POWER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF THE
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken by the Council under this Section during 1938.

ANNUAL RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year, as registered at the Council's Isolation Hospital was 67.54 inches.

The rainfall for the past ten years is as follows :—

					Inches.
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.87
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.53
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.67
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.67
1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.81
1933	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.81
1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.26
1935	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.26
1936	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.07
1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.18

DISTRIBUTION.		1938 Inches.	1937 Inches.
January	.....	6.52	7.37
February	.....	2.75	3.83
March	.....	1.97	5.12
April	.....	.22	5.53
May	.....	7.60	1.59
June	.....	4.68	4.63
July	.....	6.70	9.16
August	.....	6.83	1.92
September	.....	3.96	4.71
October	.....	8.30	2.84
November	.....	10.68	7.15
December	.....	7.33	4.22
Totals		67.54	58.07

The heaviest rain fall was during the month of November—10.68 inches.

The lightest rainfall was during the month of April—.22 inches.

The rainfall records of other districts in the area of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, which is responsible for the water supply of the district, for the year 1938, are as follows :—

Month.	Merthyr Mawr.	Bridgend.	Brynna.	Black- mill.	Ogmore- vale.	Ponty- cymmer.
January	5.96	5.70	6.68	8.25	9.14	12.14
February	1.85	.20	2.65	3.98	3.60	4.88
March .....	.87	1.23	1.35	2.23	1.85	2.68
April .....	.30	—	.35	.43	.47	.57
May	3.93	3.65	4.06	4.69	5.84	7.07
June	3.03	2.34	2.65	4.10	4.33	4.94
July	4.62	4.48	4.90	6.62	7.75	8.34
August	5.64	5.36	4.48	4.44	6.01	7.60
September	2.29	2.13	2.37	3.08	4.42	4.60
October	6.44	6.85	7.55	10.00	11.04	12.82
November	6.30	6.80	8.10	11.02	10.45	13.78
December	5.18	5.15	5.05	6.29	6.10	7.11
TOTALS	46.41	43.89	50.19	65.13	71.00	86.53

DEATHS.

During the year a total of 279 deaths were registered as belonging to this district. Included in the total are 28 inward transferable deaths: that is, deaths of persons actually belonging to this district, but occurring in other districts. The outward transferable deaths numbered 9, so that the actual number of deaths occurring in the district was 260.

The following special cases arise as to transferable deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, institutions for the insane or mentally deficient, Poor Law institutions, and nursing homes (but not almshouses, etc.), are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth at any temporary address to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the mother.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule ; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known ; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known ; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Deaths registered in the district	260
Inward transferable deaths	28
	<hr/>
Total	288
Outward transferable deaths	9
	<hr/>
Total deaths	279
	<hr/>

The estimated death rate represented by these 279 deaths is 12.43.

The rate for England and Wales for the year 1938 was 11.6. In 1937 our death-rate was 12.52 and the rate for England and Wales 12.4.

The deaths consisted of 166 males and 113 females.

INWARD TRANSFERS.

Epithelioma of Tongue	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 63 yrs., died Royal Infirmary, Cardiff U.D.
Pernicious Anaemia	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 35 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Broncho Pneumonia	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Female, 47 yrs., died Angleton, Newcastle, Penybont, R.D.
Accident	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Male, 37 yrs., died Glyncorrwg Colliery, Glyncorrwg U.D.
Uræmia	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Female, 53 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Paraplegia	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 68 yrs., died Windsor House, Aberdare U.D.
Empyema	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 25 yrs., died Royal Infirmary, Cardiff U.D.
Premature Birth	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Female, 2 months, Cardiff U.D.
Myocardial Degeneration	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Female, 68 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 65 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.
Pulmonary congestion	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 63 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Degeneration of Cardiac Muscle	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 60 years, died Royal Leamington Spa, U.D.
Pneumonia	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Female, 30 yrs., died The Isolation Hospital, Cefn Hirgoed, Penybont R.D.
Carcinoma of Colon	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Female, 41 yrs., died 18, Cathedral Road, Cardiff U.D.
Infected hæmatoma of anterior abdominal wall	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Female, 48 yrs., died Royal Infirmary, Cardiff U.D.
Angina Pectoris	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Male, 66 yrs., died Windsor House, Aberdare U.D.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Female, 73 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.
Cardiac Dilatation	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 78 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.
Asphyxia due to drowning	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Male, 14 yrs., died Duffryn Rhondda Colliery Feeder, Glyncorrwg U.D.
Rheumatic carditis	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 29 yrs., died Edmonton U.D.
Pulmonary Congestion	.....	Nant-y-fyllon	.....	1 Male, 66 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Myocarditis	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 68 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Cardiac Dilatation	.....	Caerau	.....	1 Female, 83 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.
Cardiac Dilatation	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 73 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.
Broncho Pneumonia	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Female, 57 yrs., died Parc Gwyllt, Coity, Penybont R.D.
Toxaemia	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 53 yrs., died Angelton, Newcastle, Penybont R.D.
Cerebral Softening	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 67 yrs., died Royal Infirmary, Cardiff U.D.
Toxaemia	.....	Maesteg	.....	1 Male, 61 yrs., died Union Infirmary, Bridgend U.D.

TRANSFERS.

1 Male, 16 yrs., Cwmfelin, Llangynywd Middle, Penybont R.D.
1 Female, 16 months, Llangynywd Middle, Penybont R.D.
1 Male, 57 yrs., Llangynywd Middle, Penybont R.D.
1 Male, 2 days, Tondur, Ynysawdre, Penybont R.D.
1 Male, 3 hours, Baglan, Port Talbot U.D.
1 Female, 29 yrs., Cwmfelin, Llangynywd Middle, Penybont R.D.
1 Female, 8 hours, Port Talbot U.D.
1 Female, 24 yrs., Aberkenfig, Ynysawdre, Penybont R.D.
1 Male, 63 yrs., Swansea.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were no deaths.

<i>Death Rates.</i>					
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
0.00	.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
per 1,000.					

<i>England and Wales.</i>					
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
per 1,000.					

MEASLES.

There were no deaths.

<i>Death Rates.</i>							
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.12
per 1,000.							

<i>England and Wales.</i>							
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.04	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.08
per 1,000.							

SCARLET FEVER.

There was 1 death—a male.

<i>Death Rates.</i>							
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
per 1,000.							

England and Wales.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

per 1,000.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There was 1 death—a female.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.04	0.00	.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00

per 1,000.

England and Wales.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05

per 1,000.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 3 deaths—males 2, females 1.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.13	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04

per 1,000.

England and Wales.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.07

per 1,000.

INFLUENZA.

There were 2 deaths—males.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.09	0.39	0.17	0.33	0.29	1.06	0.20	0.12
per 1,000.							

England and Wales.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.11	0.45	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.57	0.32	0.36
per 1,000.							

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.04
per 1,000.							

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were 2 deaths—males 1, females 1.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.04
per 1,000.							

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 15 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1938, as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	6	6
Tuberculosis—Non- Pulmonary	..... 1	2
Total number of Deaths	.....	<u>15</u>

Comparisons :—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
TUBERCULOSIS :—								
Pulmonary	12	15	14	20	22	24	15	18
Non- Pulmonary	3	1	3	3	8	2	2	5

The parts of the body involved in the Non-Pulmonary cases were :—

Meninges	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peritoneum	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

The distribution was as follows :—

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>
Caerau	.....	.....
Nantylfyllon	.....	.....
East	.....	.....
West	.....	.....
	5	1 deaths.
	3	1 „
	1	1 „
	3	0 „

The ages at death were :—

			<i>Non- Pulmonary. Pulmonary.</i>	
0	.....	.....	0	0
1	.....	.....	0	1
5	.....	.....	0	0
15	.....	.....	3	1
25	.....	.....	3	0
35	.....	.....	2	1
45	.....	.....	1	0
55	.....	.....	3	0
65 and upwards			0	0

The occupations followed were :—

Machine Setter.....	1
Hay and Corn	
Merchant	1
Coal Hewer	2
Colliery Labourer	1
Colliery Repairer	1
(Under School Age)	1

FEMALE DEATHS :

Married, three ; unmarried, five. All were engaged in household duties, except one, who was a shop assistant.

Death-rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
.53	.66	.62	.84	.91	1.02	.61	.70	.62	.70
Per 1,000									

Death-rates from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
.13	.04	.13	.12	.33	.08	.08	.20	.14	.26
Per 1,000									

SYPHILIS.

There were no deaths.

<i>Death Rates.</i>					
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
per 1,000.					

GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE, TABES, ETC.

There were no deaths.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
0.00	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
per 1,000.					

DIABETES.

There were 6 deaths, males 1, females 5.

<i>Death Rates.</i>							
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.27	.26	1.23	.88	1.49	1.03	.93	1.13
per 1,000.							

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

Deaths—16 : males 9, females 7.

<i>Death Rates.</i>							
1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.71	.97	.92	1.00	.87	.62	.84	.78
per 1,000.							

HEART DISEASE.

Deaths 73—males, 46 females 27.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
3.25	3.08	3.45	2.77	3.08	2.92	1.50	2.42
per 1,000.							

ANEURYSM.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
per 1,000.							

OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASES.

Deaths 20—males 16, females 4.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.89	.61	.64	.63	.37	.36	.24	.27
per 1,000.							

CANCER.

Deaths 21—males 10, females 11.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.94	.75	1.23	.88	1.49	1.03	.93	1.13
per 1,000.							

BRONCHITIS.

Deaths 20—males 14, females 6.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.89	.97	1.41	1.38	.87	1.24	.81	1.25
per 1,000.							

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

There were 12 deaths—males 9, females 3.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.53	.39	.47	.54	.66	.82	1.08	.98
per 1,000.							

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There were 8 deaths—males 7, females 1.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.36	.30	.13	.21	.08	.16	.08	.12
per 1,000.							

PEPTIC ULCER.

Deaths 4—males 4, females 0.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.18	.08	0.04	0.00	.16	.16	0.8	.16
per 1,000.							

DIARRHOEA UNDER TWO YEARS.

There was one death—a female.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.04	.04	.17	.16	.16	.12	.12	.04
per 1,000.							

DIARRHOEA TWO YEARS AND OVER.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.
0.00	0.00
per 1,000.	

APPENDICITIS.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.00	.04	.04	0.00	.04	.20	.04	.16
per 1,000.							

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
per 1,000.							

OTHER DISEASES OF LIVER.

There was one death—a female.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.04	.08	.04	0.00	.08	.04	0.00	.04
per 1,000.							

OTHER DIGESTIVE DISEASES.

Deaths 4—males 4, females 0.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.18	.30	.13	.08	.24	.16	.28	.20
per 1,000.							

ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.

Deaths 5—males 3, females 2.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.22	.13	.43	.33	.29	.24	.12	.35
per 1,000.							

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

One death.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.04	.04	.08	0.00	.04	0.00	0.04	0.00

per 1,000.

OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Five deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.22	.08	.08	.08	.04	0.00	.08	.20

per 1,000.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, MALFORMATION AND PRE-MATURE BIRTH, ETC.

Total deaths 22—males 10, females 12.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.98	.92	1.02	.58	1.04	.49	.44	.78

per 1,000.

SENILITY.

There were 2 deaths—females.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
.09	.39	.17	.16	.24

per 1,000.

SUICIDE.

There were two deaths—males 1, females 1.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.09	.04	.04	.04	.04	.08	.08	.07

per 1,000.

OTHER DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Total 9—males 7, females 2.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.40	.48	.47	.54	.29	.45	.69	.40
per 1,000.							

Total death-rate from violence of all forms :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
.49	.52	.51	.58	.33	.54	.73	.47
per 1,000.							

OTHER DEFINED DISEASES.

Total deaths 23—males 12, females 11.

All deaths which do not fall into the preceding categories are grouped under this heading.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
1.02	.92	1.23	1.26	1.04	1.03	1.38	1.13
per 1,000.							

CAUSES ILL-DEFINED OR NOT KNOWN.

There were no deaths.

Death Rates.

1938.	1937.	1936.
0.00	.08	.04

The principal causes of death in the district during the year were :—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Tuberculosis							
(all forms)	15	15	17	23	30	26	17
Cancer	21	17	28	21	36	25	23
Cerebral							
Haemorrhage	16	22	21	24	21	15	21
Heart Disease	73	69	81	66	74	71	37
Circulatory							
Diseases	20	14	15	15	9	9	6
Bronchitis	20	22	33	33	21	29	20
Congenital							
Debility, Pre-							
mature Birth,							
etc.	22	21	24	14	25	12	11

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MAESTEG FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES SINCE 1918.

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Average Zymotic Death Rate of Ten Years.
1918	0	22	1	9	15	1	13	61	2.26	1.08
1919	0	1	0	5	15	1	9	31	1.07	
1920	0	6	11	5	11	0	14	47	1.57	
1921	0	0	6	5	5	0	18	34	1.15	
1922	0	14	2	9	3	0	13	41	1.37	
1923	0	3	1	0	1	0	6	11	.37	
1924	0	0	0	5	2	0	6	13	.43	
1925	0	12	0	13	3	0	9	37	1.24	
1926	0	0	0	1	11	0	5	17	.58	
1927	0	0	2	12	3	0	6	23	.80	
1928	0	11	2	0	7	0	2	22	.81	.37
1929	0	3	2	2	4	0	2	13	.48	
1930	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	11	.40	
1931	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	6	.24	
1932	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	10	.40	
1933	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	.16	
1934	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	.24	
1935	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	.21	
1936	0	2	0	3	1	0	4	10	.43	
1937	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	7	.31	
1938	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	6	.27	

INQUESTS.

There were 16 inquests held within the area of the Maesteg Urban District Council during 1938, comprising 12 upon males and 4 upon females.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Disease	7
Accident	7
Suicide	2
<hr/>	
Total	16
<hr/>	

A more detailed classification is as follows :—

DISEASE—

Heart Disease	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Silicosis	4
Other diseases	1

ACCIDENT :—

Burns	1
Colliery	3
Pedal Cycle	1
Other Accidents (Falling)	2

SUICIDE—

.....	2
<hr/>	
	16
Add Inward Transfers	2
<hr/>	

Nett number of deaths of district residents	18
<hr/>	

SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS AND THEIR RATES FOR THE YEAR 1938.

	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000.</i>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0	—
Measles	0	—
Scarlet Fever	1	.04
Whooping Cough	1	.04
Diphtheria	3	.13
Influenza	2	.09
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	.09
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	.53
Other Tuberculosis	3	.13
Gen. Paralysis of Insane, Tabes, etc.	0	—
Cancer	21	.94
Diabetes	6	.27
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	16	.71
Heart Disease	73	3.25
Aneurysm	0	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	20	.89
Bronchitis	20	.89
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	.53
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	.36
Peptic Ulcer	4	.18
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	.04
Diarrhoea (2 years and over)	0	—
Appendicitis	0	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	—
Other Liver Diseases	1	.04
Other Digestive Diseases	4	.18
Syphilis	0	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	.22
Puerperal Sepsis	1	.04
Other Puerperal Diseases	5	.22
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	22	.98
Senility	2	.09
Suicide	2	.09
Other Violence	9	.40
Other Defined Causes	23	1.02
Ill-defined or not known	0	—

DEATHS AMONGST INFANTS.

During the year 36 children died before attaining the age of one year. The date rate, which for infants is always recorded as so many per thousand births registered, as distinct from so many of the population, is a true rate, as it is based on actual figures. The 36 deaths gave an infantile mortality rate of 88 per thousand births registered.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

Causes of Deaths at Various Ages under One Year.

Sex.	Cause of Death.	Age.
Male	1a. Cardiac failure.	7 months.
	b. Broncho Pneumonia.	
Male.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.	5 months.
Male.	1a. Prematurity.	1 day.
Female.	1a. Inanition.	4 months.
	b. Marasmus.	
	c. Athrepsia.	
Female.	1a. Meningitis.	4 months.
	b. Pneumococcal Meningitis.	
Male.	1a. Congenital Debility.	1 week.
Female.	1a. Cardiac failure.	11 months.
	b. Myocarditis.	
	c. Anaemia and Debility and Rheumatism.	
Female.	1a. Prematurity.	3 days.
Female.	1a. Prematurity.	1 day.
Female.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.	9 months.
Male.	1a. Convulsions.	1 month.
	b. Acute Bronchitis.	
Female.	1a. Convulsions.	4 days.
	b. Gastro Enteritis.	
Male.	1a. Meningitis.	8 months.
Male.	1a. Prematurity.	4 days.
Female.	1a. Prematurity.	1 day.
Female.	1a. Prematurity.?	6 hours.
Male.	1a. Inanition.	1 week.
	b. Premature Birth.	
Male.	1a. Acute Bronchitis.	6 months.
Male.	1a. Asphyxia due to cardiac failure due to mal development of the Heart	2 days.
Female.	1a. Prematurity (7 months).	12 hours.
Female.	1a. Premature Birth.	1 week.
Male.	1a. Infantile Asthenia.	2 days.
	b. Prematurity.	
Male.	1a. Infantile Asthenia.	1 week.
	b. Prematurity.	

INFANTILE MORTALITY—(Continued).

Sex.	Cause of Death.	Age.
Male.	1a. Convulsions.	1 day.
	b. Cerebral Irritation.	
	c. Cephalic pressure at birth.	
Male.	1a. Patent foramen Ovale.	13 hours.
Female.	1a. Large Patent foramen Ovale.	30 minutes.
Female.	1a. Cardiac failure.	1 month.
	b. Catarrhal Enteritis	
	2a. Prematurity.	
Male.	1a. Cardiac failure.	5 days.
	b. Convulsions.	
Female.	1a. Congenital heart disease.	3 days.
Male.	1a. Acute Bronchitis.	9 months.
Female.	1a. Convulsions.	3 months.
	b. Whooping Cough.	
Male.	1a. Prematurity.	4 days.
Male.	1a. Secondary Broncho Pneumonia.	8 months
	b. Secondary to Bronchitis.	
Female.	1a. Congenital Pulmonary Stenosis.	2 months.
Male.	1a. Acute Bronchitis.	6 months.
Female.	1a. Premature birth.	2 months.

The following table gives the Infant Mortality Rate for the Maesteg Urban District for the years 1924-1938 :—

Year.	Birth.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1924	752	49	65
1925	666	66	92
1926	642	64	100
1927	541	49	91
1928	562	37	66
1929	518	53	102
1930	492	32	65
1931	519	34	68
1932	408	38	93
1933	424	30	71
1934	451	49	109
1935	450	34	76
1936	430	34	79
1937	391	25	64
1938	411	36	88

Infant Mortality in Maesteg is still above the average, and the figures for the year show an increase on those of 1937.

The Infant Mortality Rate in Maesteg for 1938 may be compared :—

MAESTEG	.....	.....	.....	88	
					per 1,000 births
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	53	
					per 1,000 births
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.....				57	
					per 1,000 births
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	.....	.....	.....	51	
					per 1,000 births
London Administrative County				57	
					per 1,000 births

The distribution of the 36 Infant Deaths was as follows :—

<i>Ward.</i>				<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Caerau	.....	.....	.....	13
Nantyffyllon	.....	.....	.....	7
East	.....	.....	.....	5
West	.....	.....	.....	11
				—
				36
				—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. There are three infant welfare centres holding regular sessions in the district. One centre serves the Caerau Ward and another is situated in Nantyyffyllon and meets on alternative weeks. The main clinic is held weekly in the Council's new Central Clinic premises, where ample accommodation and every facility is available. This clinic meets the needs of those persons living in the East and West Wards. The attendances on the whole are satisfactory and the three centres are much appreciated by a large number of mothers who bring their babies regularly to the clinics and take a keen interest in their progress and welfare.

The total number of attendances at all centres during the year was :—

(i)	by children under 1 years of age	.....	1138
(ii)	by children between the ages of		
	1 and 5 years	.....	2186

The total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

(i)	under 1 year of age	.....	260
(ii)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	.....	68

The total number of children under 5 years who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

(i)	under 1 year of age	.....	211
(ii)	over 1 year of age	.....	594

SALE OF DRIED MILK, ETC., AT CLINICS. Dried milk and anti-rachitic preparations are sold at all infant welfare centres at cost price, but no one is allowed to purchase food unless it is prescribed by the medical officer in charge. The total value of food sold during the financial year ending 31st March, 1939, amounted to £215 os. od., as compared with £184 5s. od., in 1937, and £137 9s. 10d. in 1936.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS. Our best thanks are due to the ladies who assist at the Centres. They have rendered valuable services to the mothers and children, and are always ready to give whatever help is required.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES. There are two clinics provided by the Council at which attendances are confined to expectant mothers.

The total number of attendances at both clinics during the year was 548.

The total number of women who attended at the clinics during the year was 202.

The co-operation of the local midwives and medical practitioners has enhanced the value of this service.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The administration of the scheme in connection with the distribution of free milk to necessitous mothers and children was continued on the same lines as the previous year and entailed a considerable amount of work in the Department. The total cost of liquid milk, dried milk and anti-rachitic preparations supplied free for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1939, amounted to £2,426 os. od., as compared with £2,216 os. od. in 1937 and £2,912 16s. 9d. in 1936.

The milk is given free only on medical grounds when the family income, after deducting rent, is below the scale of Assistance which has been adopted by the Council. All mothers in receipt of free milk have to attend with their babies over 12 months old at the various clinics to be personally examined by myself. The quantity supplied, which does not ordinarily exceed one pint per person per day, is granted for 14 days, when the application has to be renewed and the whole of the circumstances again reviewed. In most cases a supply of liquid milk is issued, but when it is considered advisable, dried milk is prescribed instead, and this has latterly tended to increase.

The Milk Committee meet every fortnight, and a much appreciated side of its activities is quietly but nevertheless conscientiously carried out by the members, who meet and scrutinise the applications placed before them throughout the year.

HEALTH VISITING. The following is a summary of the Health Visitors during the year :—

VISITS to expectant mothers.	First Visits	.....	225.
	Total Visits	.....	743.
VISITS to children under 1 year of age	First Visits	.....	408
	Total Visits	.....	3477
VISITS to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	.....	.....	5460
	.....	.....	6
VISITS and re-visits to cases notified as or suspected of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	60.
	.....	.....	406.
FEEDING :—			
Breast Fed	.....	.....	264
Bottle Fed	.....	.....	116
BIRTHS :—			
Live Births	.....	.....	411
Still-births	.....	.....	24
DEATHS :—			
Under 1 year	.....	.....	36

PROVISION FOR DENTAL, EYE AND ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT. The Council have provided for the Dental, Eye and Orthopaedic treatment of children and mothers attending the maternity and child welfare centres, under a scheme existing between the County Council and this Council.

WELFARE CENTRE.

In my last report, I suggested that the Council might consider the provision of a building for the housing of the Caerau and Nantyllyllon Clinics, as such a building is greatly needed in the upper district to enable the important work of Maternity and Child Welfare to be carried out satisfactorily.

It is to be hoped that the Council will give this matter their earnest consideration.

MATERNITY HOME.

ACCOMMODATION. The accommodation for patients remain the same as in the previous year. The allocation of beds is as follows :—

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	8
Number of beds included under above which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment	1

ADMISSIONS. The number of maternity cases admitted during the year was 104 (one ante-natal), 56 of these patients came from within the district, and 48 persons from outside our Urban Area. Of these admissions, 22 were attended by Doctors and 85 by the Staff of the Home, the patients living within the district being attended by their own Doctors, and those from outside by the Medical Superintendent.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. Fifty-five Clinics were held during the year, and the total number of attendances—195.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

All births notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the above Acts, are visited by the Health Visitors as soon as the Doctor or Midwife has ceased to attend. Infants are visited monthly during the first year; more frequent visits being made in the case of delicate babies. Children over 12 months are visited, as far as possible, every six months until they commence attending school.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The Medical Officer of Health is the officer to whom notices required by the Children Act, 1908, shall be sent, and the Council's Health Visitors have been appointed Infant Protection Visitors under the Act. No contravention of any of the provisions of this part of the Act was reported during the year.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

Severe penalties may be inflicted on any person over the age of sixteen years who has the charge of any child or young person under the age of sixteen years and who is guilty of cruelty or neglect in respect of such young child or young person. Neglect likely to cause injury to health, includes failure to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid or lodging.

If a child under seven years is killed or suffers serious injury through being burnt or scalded in a room with an open fire grate not sufficiently protected by a guard, the person in charge shall be liable to a penalty.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The district which comprises the Maesteg Urban District Council is one of 6,709 acres. The valley is a comparatively wide one, comparing more than favourably with most mining valleys. It runs approximately north and south, and is protected, except on the south side, by rugged mountains. The northern boundary is 984 feet above sea-level, and the southern boundary 334 feet, the great difference being one of the characteristics of the area. The town of Maesteg, recognised as the centre of the district, lies almost mid-way between the north and south boundaries, and this, the widest part of the valley, is 426 feet above sea-level. The River Llynfi bisects the district for a distance of some four miles.

There are outlets from the town running in three directions: to Cymmer and the Afan Valley; to Bridgend; and to Port Talbot. These help to make Maesteg a convenient shopping centre.

There are four Wards in the area: Caerau and Nantyffyllon Wards, with areas of 1,801 and 701 acres respectively; and, in the lower portion, the East and West Wards, with acres of 2,202 and 2,005 acres respectively, the River Llynfi being the line of demarcation.

The chief, almost the main, industry is coal-mining. The prosperity of the district depends, therefore, upon the local collieries to a very large extent. The figures for unemployment are not as high as in previous years, due partly to the removals from the district and partly to absorption in industries beyond the boundaries of the Maesteg Council area. The decline in the population is one of the consequences of the former protracted depression in the coal industry.

The estimated figures for population in 1937 were 22,660, and in 1938 these fell to 22,440, a decrease of 220. There has been a serious drift of young people from the district.

A pleasing feature of the district is that the collieries are situated at fair distances from the houses, thus preserving the district from the dirt and grimness associated with most mining districts. This is a great asset when cleanliness of the area is considered. The Maesteg area in this again compares more than favourably with the majority of mining valleys in South Wales.

It is true that where there are miners, some amount of the coal dust must be carried to the houses, which, despite this, reflect credit on the industry and care of the homes by the miners' wives. The need for pit-head baths has often been emphasised, for these would be not only a saving of labour for busy housewives, but also of social and home comfort. They would further add to the cleanliness of the district. It should be stated that the first of these pit-head baths is in the course of erection at the Coegnant Colliery, and will probably be, before the issue of this Annual Report, an accomplished fact. This is certainly a matter for congratulation.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The larger portion of the population consists of the working classes, and much has been done toward providing for them, and for all inhabitants, social amenities. At the lower end of the district are the Miners' Welfare Grounds. Here the provisions include a children's playground, a fine swimming bath, well-laid tennis courts and bowling green, cricket and football fields, with the additional advantage of a commodious pavilion.

In the central district the New Park was opened in 1924. Provision has been made for a children's playground, and there are tennis courts and a bowling green of excellent quality. The flower beds are well planned and excellently laid. There is a spacious pavilion, and the large and convenient amphitheatre is most suitable for the holding of open-air concerts and similar functions. A great need has also been met by the opening of an open-air swimming bath in this central district.

In the Caerau district there is a Miners' Welfare Park, and here also are well-laid tennis courts, bowling green and a children's playground and flower beds.

In addition to the town's football and cricket clubs, there are teams at both ends of the district, all with their playing fields. Much progress has been made with physical culture also, and there are classes held in various parts of the district.

Each of the districts has a well-equipped Workmen's Library and Institute. These are maintained by funds collected and subscribed to by the miners. These seven places consist of reading rooms, lending libraries, billiard rooms, gymnasiums, lecture rooms, etc., with rooms also for other games, including those for older workmen. These institutes are busy centres, full advantage being taken of the opportunities afforded.

The amenities referred to are of the greatest social value, and must have, I feel, an influence for good, both in an uplifting moral direction and also in an improved general standard of health.

HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospital provided or subsidised by Local Authority or County Council :—

(I) POOR LAW.—For Poor Law purposes Maesteg is divided into two districts, a Relieving Officer serving each district.

(2) TUBERCULOSIS.—Institutions maintained by the Glamorgan County Council and the Welsh Memorial Association are available for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(3) MATERNITY.—A private residence within the district has been acquired by the Local Authority and converted into a Maternity Home. Patients are admitted on payment of fees, but in exceptional cases a reduced fee or free admission is granted.

(4) CHILDREN.—The Glamorgan County Council provides for the care and treatment of deformed and mentally defective children. Orthopaedic cases are also dealt with at the School Clinic in connection with our Child Welfare scheme, the arrangement being brought about by the kind services of the County Medical Officer, Dr. Colston Williams.

(5) FEVER.—The Isolation Hospital is maintained by the Local Authority and is situated in a favourable position within the district at an altitude of 650 feet above sea-level, and will accommodate 20 Diphtheria and 20 Scarlet Fever patients. There is also a block for the reception of Puerperal cases.

(6) SMALL POX.—The Local Authority is now a constituent member of the Ogmore Small Pox Hospital Committee, and any case that may occur will be removed to that Committee's Hospital at Cefn Hirgoed.

(7) GENERAL.—The Maesteg General Hospital is maintained by public subscriptions, and is an excellent institution of its kind. The equipment is well up to modern requirements, and the operating theatre compares very favourably with those of much larger institutions. There is accommodation for 44 patients.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Public Assistance Infirmary at Pontypridd provides for the admission of unmarried mothers to the Maternity Ward. Provision is made at the Cottage Homes, Bridgend, by the Assistance Committee, for illegitimate and homeless children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided by the Local Authority for the removal of Infectious Diseases Cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided in connection with the General Hospital, Maesteg, and is garaged at the Hospital.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are provided (as reported elsewhere) by the Local Authority. The County Council provides a School Clinic, and the Welsh National Memorial Association a Clinic for Tuberculosis. There are three Venereal Diseases Clinics available for the district. They are provided by the Glamorgan County Council, and are situated at Barry, Port Talbot and Pontypridd.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Professional nursing in the home has gone on consistently during the year 1938. The three Queen's Nurses, one for each of the areas—Caerau and Nant-y-ffyllon, Maesteg, and Cwmfelyn and Llangynwyd—cover the whole of the valley from Llangynwyd to Caerau and all members of the Association have expert nursing available.

Continuously there is a growing appreciation of the value of Home Nursing.

During the year 311 patients have been nursed for varying periods entailing 10,162 visits.

Since the founding of the Scheme in the Autumn of 1935 the nurses have nursed 1,124 patients, and have made 33,374 visits to the patients in their homes.

The service costs approximately £700 per annum, the whole apart from the services of the Nurses being voluntary.

The credit for the collection and the continued existence of the service is due to the hundreds of Lady Hon. Collectors, who collect the subscriptions weekly throughout the area.

The Doctors always have shown their appreciation of the service by assisting with a ready sympathy the nurses in their work. The nurses are under the supervision and carry out the instructions of the medical attendant.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation on August 1st, 1937, and the Glamorgan County Council, as the Local Supervising Authority, have provided a domiciliary service of midwives for the greater part of the administrative County. In this area five whole-time midwives have been appointed to provide the domiciliary service required under the Act, and every opportunity has been afforded to the midwives of attending the Ante-Natal Clinics of your Maternity and Child Welfare Centres with a view to mutual co-operation of the services and the furtherance of the best interests of the patient.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the whole-time salaried midwives appointed by the County Council to reside within the area of your Council :—

<i>Name and Addresses.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
CAERAU—	
Mary Bevington Rees, 19a, Hermon Road, Caerau.	Caerau 2.
CAERAU—	
Christian Isabella Jenkins, S.R.N., 43, Hermon Road, Caerau.	Caerau 23.
NANTYFFYLLON—	
Margaret Ann Thomas, 18, Bangor St., Nantyffyllon.	Maesteg 2.
MAESTEG—	
Rachel Ann Stephens, 76, Castle Street, Maesteg.	Maesteg 372.
GARTH—	
Tydfil Morgan, 29, Eweny Road, Maesteg.	Maesteg 273.

LABORATORY WORK.

All Bacteriological and Chemical Work is carried out by an arrangement with the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. Samples of water and milk are sent for examination from time to time throughout the year, and specimens of blood, nasopharyngeal swabs, and other material from cases of infectious diseases are sent as occasion arises. Swabs taken from all Diphtheria patients prior to discharge from the Isolation Hospital are sent for examination.

The following figures show the number of specimens examined at the Laboratory during 1938 :—

Water (Bacteriologically)	.....	.....	4
Water (Chemically)	.....	.....	4
Milk (Bacteriologically)	.....	.....	38
Designated Milk T.T. (Bacteriologically)	.....	.....	6
Designated Milk Pasteurised (Bacteriologically)	.....	.....	12
Milk (for Tubercle Bacilli)	.....	.....	10
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli (Throat and Nasal)	.....	.....	2,000
Blood for B. typhosus	.....	.....	8
Faeces for B. typhosus	.....	.....	19
Urine for B. typhosus	.....	.....	2
Total			2,103

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the “ Adoptive ” Acts in force within the district :—

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (except Part IV thereof).

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

BYE-LAWS.

Bye-laws in respect of the undermentioned are in force within the district :—

1. New Streets and Buildings.
2. Common Lodging Houses.
3. Houses Let in Lodgings.
4. Slaughter Houses.
5. Keeping of Animals.
6. Cleansing of Footways, Privies, etc.
7. Tallow Melters.
8. Omnibuses.
9. Markets.
10. Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND ADMINISTRATION.

Maesteg is a constituent of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, and the water supply to this district is entirely in its hands. Trunk mains link up the water supply throughout the Mid-Glamorgan Area.

PARK HOUSING SITE AND HIGH LEVEL SUPPLY, MAESTEG.

I stated in my Annual Report for 1937 that the Board had given serious consideration to the additions to the Park Housing Site and to the water supply to the area, which depended entirely upon the Blaen-Cwm-Cerwyn source. During seasons of extreme drought it was feared that this source would not be sufficient to supply the whole of the properties if further developments took place. This meant that building developments would be restricted in the higher levels of the Neath Road area and also at the Park Site. At that time a scheme of providing a main to be laid from the 8-inch rising main at Nantyffyllon to a service reservoir to be erected at Moel Brynmawr had been submitted to the Ministry of Health. I am now able

to report that this scheme has been approved of by the Ministry and sanction for a grant of 75% from the Special Areas fund has now been received. The estimated cost of the scheme is over £7,000 and work should commence in the very near future. When completed this scheme will enable an ample supply of water to be available from other of the Board's sources irrespective of drought and building developments.

TONNA SOURCE AND OPEN SERVICE TANK, NANTY-FFYLLON.

This source was abandoned in October last and the reservoir filled in, in accordance with the Board's policy of doing away with small sources where it is possible to adjust the supply from the main sources, where treatment and prevention from contamination is more practicable.

TREATMENT OF WATER AT THE SOURCES.

Dr. Suckling, who has advised the Board at the request of the Ministry of Health on the question of Treatment of Water at the sources of supply, has made his investigations, and the Board are now awaiting his final report before putting forward their detailed proposals for the treatment of the water at each source of supply. In the meantime, every care is taken that the gathering grounds and sources of supply are not contaminated.

RENEWAL OF DEFECTIVE MAINS.

Serious consideration has been given by the Board to the defective mains in the Maesteg Area, due to corrosion. The estimated cost of renewal of these mains is over £11,000, and application has been made for a grant from the Special Areas Fund towards the cost of this work.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is an open-air Public Swimming Pool owned by the Local Authority, situated near the Cricket Field, Maesteg.

The water of the pool is filtered by the Pulsometer Filtration Plant, which consists of a filter tank, aerater, chlorinated by means of Chlorine Gas, and a Soda Ash Injector.

The whole plant is capable of a turnover once every six hours.

There is also an open-air Public Swimming Pool at the Garth Welfare Park, which is jointly owned by the Miners' Welfare Committee and the Local Authority.

A Pulsometer Filtration Plant is installed at this Pool similar to the one described above, only that the capacity of this plant is one turnover in every eight hours.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Rivers and Streams within our area are comparatively free from pollution, except in a few cases where the colliery tips have been permitted to encroach on the river banks. Refuse, chiefly house, occasionally finds its way into the river through the negligence of those people who reside in close proximity to the banks of the stream, and this is a more serious form of pollution. Leaflets have been distributed to those houses situated near the river, warning the tenants of the practice of depositing refuse into the river.

The River Llynvi, as it leaves this district, is much polluted by sewage effluent.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole of the district is sewered, and all houses and W.C. drains are connected thereto, farm and other isolated houses excepted.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All Closets in the district are on the water carriage system, approximately about one-half being provided with automatic flushing apparatus, the other half being hand-flushed.

In a number of instances where water-closets were not provided with flushing tanks, these were fitted at the instigation of the Sanitary Department in 1938.

SCAVENGING.

As stated in previous reports, refuse collection is a daily service in most parts of the area and is carried out entirely by means of specially-built refuse vehicles. No change has taken place in the method of refuse disposal since my last report, and I again ask the Council to give this matter their serious consideration.

The site where refuse dumping now takes place is nearly completed, and I understand that plans are now being proposed for the conversion of this site into a recreation field, and it is to be hoped that, when dumping on this site is completed, the refuse disposal on the new site will be controlled.

HIGHWAYS.

The super-elevating and resurfacing of the main road fronting Macgregor Row has considerably improved this section of the highway. I understand from the Surveyor that a further widening of Lower Commercial Street fronting the Roman Catholic Church is to be carried out in 1939-1940. This will be a much needed improvement.

PRIVATE STREETS.

A further number of private streets were made up during the year. From a health point of view, this work is important, and may all the private streets in the area be made up in the near future.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It is again necessary to report the pollution of the River Llynvi through the inefficiency of the existing Sewage Disposal Works and the bad state of the main sewer.

New Disposal Works and the renewal and enlarging of the Main Sewer are long overdue.

HOUSING.

Fifty-two houses for the relief of over-crowding and eight houses to replace houses demolished were erected during the year.

As already stated elsewhere in this report, it is proposed to erect a further fifty houses for the relief of over-crowding during the year 1939-1940.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

1. By Local Authority	.....	60
2. By other persons or bodies	.....	2

Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority :—

1. Under the Housing Acts	.....	178
2. Other Powers	.....	15

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Inspections made during the year	...	695
Revisits	...	238
Cases of Infectious Diseases Investigated	...	309
Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies	...	179
Inspections of Bakehouses	...	65
Inspections of Cinemas	...	59
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	...	47
Inspections of Fish and Chip Shops	...	60
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	99
Inspections of Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering	...	1404

In all, 164 Informal Notices were served, and to enforce compliance it was necessary to serve 37 Abatement Notices.

Ninety-four Notices under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide dwellings with a sufficient supply of water, were served on the owners. When the owners fail to comply, the Water Board is called upon to do the work, the owners being charged with the cost.

RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1933. (SECTION 12.)

No action was taken during the year under the above Act.

ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS.

One Council house and four other houses were disinfected during the year. The dwellings were dealt with by spraying with liquid insecticide and the use of sulphur dioxide gas. To prevent re-infestation, the importance of daily cleansing with soap and water is emphasized.

No steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease the premises are visited by a Sanitary Inspector. At these visits arrangements are made for the removal of the case to the Isolation Hospital, or alternatively for the efficient isolation of the patient. The circumstances in connection with the case, such as occupation or school of patient and contacts, sources of water supply and milk supply, probable source of infection, etc., are entered on individual record cards. Instructions are given to prevent the spread of infection, and in the case of scholars the patient and contacts are at once excluded from school.

The dwelling house is also inspected for the existence of any nuisance that may be dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

After removal, the infected rooms are immediately disinfected, but when the patient is isolated at home, not until the termination of the illness; sufficient disinfectants are also left with the householder. Where necessary, infected clothing, bedding, etc., is removed and dealt with at the Council's steam disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital.

In all 398 notifications of infectious diseases were received, the number of cases notified showed an increase on the previous years.

During the year, the following cases were notified :
SCARLET FEVER.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
93	31	24	31	48	81	38	31

DIPHTHERIA.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
216	83	31	34	23	37	67	70

PNEUMONIA.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
21	25	19	33	35	36	65	22

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
7	1	4	7	6	5	3	4

ERYSIPELAS. Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
8	7	9	5	18	4	7	5

TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
51	33	34	44	66	48	68	43

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
2	0	1	2	2	6	4	7

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Cases notified :—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0

The following tables show the number of infectious diseases notified each month in their respective wards during 1938 :—

CAERAU WARD.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
February	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
March	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
April	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
May	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
July	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
August.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
September	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
November	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	23	14	3	2	3	7	4	0

NANTYFFYLLON WARD.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
February	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
March.	7	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
April	16	5	2	0	0	1	3	0
May	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
July	1	11	1	0	0	0	2	1
August	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
September	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
October	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
November	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
December	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	44	6	2	1	8	12	2

EAST WARD.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
February	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
March.	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0
April	3	10	1	2	0	1	0	0
May	6	9	0	0	1	1	1	0
June	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
July	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
August	2	12	0	0	0	0	1	0
September	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
November	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	0
December	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	17	89	5	3	1	4	5	0

WEST WARD.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January	1	9	4	0	0	2	0	0
February	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	1	7	1	0	1	1	0	0
May	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	0
June	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
July	3	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
August.	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
September	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
December	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	21	69	7	0	3	10	1	0

SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (1938).

Wards.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
CAERAU	23	14	3	2	3	7	4	0
NANTY- FFYLLON.	32	44	6	2	1	8	12	2
EAST	17	89	5	3	1	4	5	0
WEST	21	69	7	0	3	10	1	0
Totals	93	216	21	7	8	29	22	2

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, and the number removed to Hospital for isolation during the year 1938, and for the ten previous years.

Year	No. of Cases Notified.							No. of Cases Removed.							Percentage of cases removed.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puperperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Total cases notified.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Total Cases Removed.
1938	93	216	0	0	7	8	0	324	66	195	0	0	1	0	0	262	80.86
1937	31	83	13	1	1	7	0	136	21	82	13	1	1	2	0	120	88.24
1936	24	31	0	1	4	9	0	69	23	29	0	1	4	0	0	57	82.61
1935	31	34	0	0	7	5	0	77	29	32	0	0	3	1	0	65	84.42
1934	48	23	0	0	6	18	0	95	42	22	0	0	1	3	0	68	71.58
1933	81	37	0	1	5	4	1	129	81	37	0	0	3	0	0	121	93.8
1932	38	67	0	0	3	7	3	118	32	67	0	0	2	0	1	102	86.44
1931	31	70	0	1	4	5	0	111	21	67	0	1	3	0	0	92	82.9
1930	72	208	0	2	5	8	0	295	42	198	0	2	4	0	0	246	83.4
1929	54	90	0	2	2	2	0	150	46	80	0	0	1	0	0	127	84.67
1928	71	171	0	0	2	8	0	252	50	138	0	0	1	0	0	189	75.0

Table showing the Number of Cases and incidence of the Notifiable Diseases in the Urban District of Maesteg since 1920.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 of Population.</i>
1920	631	29,906	21.10
1921	344	29,520	11.65
1922	273	29,840	9.15
1923	153	29,920	5.11
1924	301	29,930	10.06
1925	403	29,850	13.50
1926	277	28,930	9.58
1927	548	28,530	19.21
1928	581	27,020	21.50
1929	554	27,070	20.47
1930	624	27,070	23.05
1931	232	25,552	9.07
1932	267	24,710	10.81
1933	219	24,340	9.00
1934	201	24,020	8.37
1935	156	23,770	6.56
1936	123	23,450	5.25
1937	194	22,660	8.56
1938	398	22,440	17.74

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF FOOD.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were issued during the year to retail graded milks within the area of the Council under the provisions of the above Order :—

Two Dealers' Licences to sell milk as "Tuberculin Tested."

Two Supplementary Licences to sell milk as "Tuberculin Tested."

Six Dealers' Licences to sell milk as " Pasteurised."

One Pasteuriser's Licence to sell milk as " Pasteurised."

All this milk is produced outside the Council area.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Fifty-six samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination.

The results were reasonably satisfactory on the whole, but the methods of many producers leave a great deal of room for improvement.

The retailers or producers of milk found to be contaminated were interviewed and advice given which led to a definite improvement in all instances.

The local milk producers and milk vendors continue to co-operate with the Council's sanitary staff in their efforts to improve the standard of milk in this town.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Ten samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli ; of these 1 sample was found by the County Bacteriologist to contain tubercle Bacilli.

The result was conveyed to the County Veterinary Inspector, who examined the herd and took appropriate action.

Retail Purveyors.

The number of Retail Purveyors in Maesteg is 67.

Producers.

The number of registered Milk Producers in this area is 27.

The Sanitary Staff paid 78 visits to cowsheds and 101 to dairies, a total of 179 inspections during the year.

THE SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED WERE AS FOLLOWS :

Home reference.	Laboratory reference.	Date when sample taken.	Grade.	Analyst's Report on Bacteriological Examination.
1/38.	2558/228.	27/1/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
2/38.	2559/229.	27/1/38.	"	Satisfactory.
3/38.	2560/230.	21/1/38.	"	Satisfactory.
4/38.	2561/231.	27/1/38.	Pasteurised.	The result indicates under pasteurisation. Unsatisfactory. Bacteriological examination shows a high bacterial count.
5/38.	4610/418.	18/2/38.	"	Satisfactory.
6/38.	4611/419.	18/2/38.	"	Satisfactory.
7/38.	4612/420.	18/2/38.	"	Satisfactory.
8/38.	8609/796.	29/3/38.	"	Satisfactory.
9/38.	8600/797.	29/3/38.	"	Fairly satisfactory.
10/38.	8607/794.	29/3/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
11/38.	8608/795.	29/3/38.	"	Satisfactory.
12/38.	8611/798.	29/3/38.	"	Satisfactory.
13/38.	11432/1050.	29/4/38.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.
14/38.	11433/1051.	29/4/38.	Tuberculin Tested.	Satisfactory.
15/38.	11434/1052.	29/4/38.	"	Satisfactory.
16/38.	11435/1053.	29/4/38.	Ordinary.	Bacteriological Examination shows a high B. Coli content.
17/38.	11436/1054.	29/4/38.	"	Satisfactory.
18/38.	12559/1121.	11/5/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
19/38.	12560/1122.	11/5/38.	"	Satisfactory.
20/38.	12561/1123.	11/5/38.	"	The reduction time is rather less than the prescribed limit.
21/38.	16345/1540.	24/6/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
22/38.	16346/1541.	24/6/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
23/38.	16347/1542.	24/6/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
24/38.	16348/1543.	24/6/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
25/38.	18618/1811.	22/7/38.	Tuberculin Tested.	Satisfactory.
26/38.	18619/1812.	22/7/38.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.
27/38.	18614/1807.	22/7/38.	Ordinary.	Unsatisfactory.
28/38.	18615/1808.	22/7/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN *Continued.*

Home reference.	Laboratory reference.	Date when sample taken.	Grade.	Analyst's Report on Bacteriological Examination.
29/38.	18616/1809.	22/7/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
30/38.	18617/1810.	22/7/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
31/38.	20425/2004.	19/8/38.	"	Satisfactory.
32/38.	20426/2005.	19/8/38.	"	Satisfactory.
33/38.	20427/2006.	19/8/38.	"	Satisfactory.
34/38.	20428/2007.	19/8/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
35/38.	21119/2075.	31/8/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
36/38.	21120/2076.	31/8/38.	Pasteurised.	Unsatisfactory.
37/38.	21121/2077.	31/8/38.	"	Satisfactory.
38/38.	22724/2186.	27/9/38.	"	Satisfactory.
39/38.	22721/2183.	27/9/38.	Ordinary.	Unsatisfactory.
40/38.	22722/2184.	27/9/38.	Tuberculin Tested.	Unsatisfactory.
41/38.	22723/2185.	27/9/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
42/38.	23578/2273.	11/10/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
43/38.	23579/2274.	11/10/38.	"	Satisfactory.
44/38.	23580/2275.	11/10/38.	Tuberculin Tested.	Satisfactory.
45/38.	23581/2276.	11/10/38.	"	Satisfactory.
46/38.	23582/2277.	11/10/38.	Ordinary.	Unsatisfactory.
47/38.	26458/2636.	18/11/38.	"	The reduction time is less than the prescribed limit.
48/38.	26459/2637.	18/11/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
49/38.	26461/2639.	18/11/38.	"	The reduction time is less than the prescribed limit.
50/38.	26462/2640.	18/11/38.	"	Unsatisfactory.
51/38.	26457/2635.	18/11/38.	"	Satisfactory.
52/38.	26458/2636.	18/11/38.	Pasteurised.	Bacteriological examination shows a high bacterial count.
53/38.	27570/2778.	2/12/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.
54/38.	27571/2779.	2/12/38.	"	The reduction time is below the prescribed limit.
55/38.	27572/2780.	2/12/38.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.
56/38.	27573/2781.	2/12/38.	Ordinary.	Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Home reference.	Laboratory reference.	Date when sample taken.	Result.
1 T.B.	.....	.....	.....
2 T.B.	2558/228.	27/1/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
3 T.B.	.....	27/1/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
4 T.B.	11435/1053.	29/4/38.	Tubercle Bacilli present.
5 T.B.	.....	28/4/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
6 T.B.	11436/1054.	24/6/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli present.
7 T.B.	16345/1540.	24/6/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
8 T.B.	16346/1541.	24/6/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
9 T.B.	16347/1542.	19/8/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
10 T.B.	20427/2006.	22/9/39.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
.....	22.721.	18/11/38.	No Tubercle Bacilli found.
.....	26461/2639.	.....	.....

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act is in force in this area applying to all animals slaughtered for human food.

Thirty-one slaughtermen were granted licences during the year, and the provisions of the above Act regarding the humane and scientific slaughter of animals were carried out.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are within the district eight licensed and one registered slaughterhouses. These are situated as follows :—

- 3 in Caerau.
- 1 in Nantyffyllon.
- 2 in the East Ward.
- 3 in the West Ward.

With regard to cleanliness the slaughterhouses have been throughout fairly well kept and the requirements of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924 (Notification of Slaughter and Presence of Disease), were well observed during the year.

As I have previously reported, the slaughterhouses, many of which are old and badly constructed, lack the necessary facilities for adequate and systematic inspection of the meat killed therein.

It is only by inspection of the animals before slaughtering, and at the time of slaughtering, and of the carcase immediately after slaughtering, that a trustworthy guarantee as to the soundness of meat can be given, and that inspection can only be adequately carried out in a Public Slaughterhouse.

The nine private slaughterhouses in this area, their scattered situation, the different times at which slaughtering takes place, make it impossible for the staff of this Department, who have multifarious other duties to perform, to supervise them efficiently.

MEAT.

Meat inspection was carried out at the various slaughterhouses, butchers' shops and meat stalls, as well as all premises upon which foods are prepared for sale. In this connection it must be emphasised that systematic meat and food inspections are of the greatest importance to the health of the community, and it will be appreciated that much time is well spent in this direction.

The general standard of our food supplies is very good and satisfactory.

All meat condemned by the Inspectors as unfit was voluntarily surrendered and removed as soon as possible to the Council's Refuse Tips and buried.

In no case was a Magistrate's Order necessary to secure this result.

The following table sets out the number of animals killed, the amount of meat seized, condemned, and destroyed as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle in- cluding Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	663	2,049	6,400	1,576
Number inspected.	525	1,524	5,621	1,279
ALL DISEASE EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	45	0	87	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis.	8.76	0	1.55	0
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	23	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	5.52	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED IN THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Reason for Condemnation.</i>	<i>Approximate Weight.</i>
7 Bovine carcasses and organs (complete).	Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis and Emaciation, Emaciation	4,200 lbs.
Portions of Beef.	Tuberculosis	150 lbs.
3 Sheep carcasses and organs (complete)	Emaciation	135 lbs.
30 Bovine Lungs.	Parasitic and Bacterial Diseases, Tuberculosis	300 lbs.
48 Bovine Livers.	Parasitic and Bacterial Diseases, Tuberculosis	480 lbs.
63 Sheep Lungs .	Parasitic and Bacterial Diseases	63 lbs.
83 Sheep Livers .	Parasitic and Bacterial Diseases	83 lbs.

The total quantity of meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed annually during the past ten years is given in the following table :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1938	2	8	1	7
1937	2	13	3	9
1936	2	10	0	13
1935	3	2	3	9
1934	4	12	1	24
1933	3	15	0	24
1932	3	0	3	6
1931	2	10	3	5
1930	1	17	3	4
1929	3	0	1	9
Total	29	12	1	26

RODENT PESTS—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year 21 premises, excluding tips, culverts, sewers, allotments and slaughterhouses were dealt with.

When complaints are received investigations are made at the complainant's and adjoining premises. Suitable Poison Baits are supplied and assistance and advice given in any case presenting features of special difficulty. Poison is constantly laid in the manholes of the sewers and culverts, and at the refuse tips a constant watch is kept and poisons laid at such times as found to be necessary. Traps were also used by the Department in attacking the rats.

Satisfactory results have been obtained by the interest taken by tradesmen and others by notifying the presence of the rodents on their premises.

I am satisfied that the methods adopted by the Department in its endeavour to exterminate the rodents were successful.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Sampling under the Foods and Drugs Act is undertaken by the Police, and I am indebted to Police Superintendent William C. May, of Bridgend, for the following summary of the articles sampled under the above Act, together with the results of the analysis :—

Articles Analysed.	Total Samples.	Genuine.	Not Genuine
New Milk	32	32	0
Butter	2	2	0
Margarine	1	1	0
Lard	2	2	0
Cheese	2	2	0
Tea	1	1	0
Rice	1	1	0
Peas	1	1	0
Totals.	42	42	0

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

The following is an Analysis of the Samples of Water taken during the year :—

Samples taken from	Reservoir.	Date.	Bacteriological Examination.	Chemical Analysis.
1. Tap, Isolation Hospital Maesteg.	Blaencwmcerwyn Source.	21/6/38.	Fairly Satisfactory.	A very soft water, with suspended oxide of iron. Chemical Analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.
2. Tap. 6, Evans Terrace, Caerau.	Blaencaerau Intake via Caerau Reservoir.	21/6/38.	Fairly Satisfactory.	The Chemical and Microscopical characters are satisfactory.
3. Tap. 39, Gelli Street, Caerau.	Blaencaerau Intake, via Caerau Reservoir.	11/10/38.	Of doubtful bacterial purity.	The chemical and microscopical characters are satisfactory.
4. Tap. 39, Gelli Street, Caerau.	Blaencaerau Intake, via Caerau Reservoir.	8/11/38.	Of moderate bacterial purity.	A soft water. The Chemical and Microscopical characters are satis- factory.

The Factories Act of 1937 came into force on the 1st July, 1938, and is designed to secure safe and healthy working conditions in manufacturing and certain other operations. It is a consolidating and amending measure, and replaces the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 and various later Acts. It follows broadly on the lines of the Act of 1901, but contains many new provisions based on modern practice and also embodies a large number of changes, suggested by experience, on points of detail.

The Local Authority is required to keep a register of all factories situate within its district with respect to which the Local Authority is responsible for the enforcement of any of the provisions of Part I (Health-General Provisions) of the Act referred to above, and the following table shows the number of factories on the register :—

Part A. Factories as respects which the Number.	
provisions in Part I of the Act with re- —————	
gard to cleanliness, Overcrowding,	
Temperature, ventilation, Drainage of	
Floors and Sanitary conveniences are	
enforceable by the Council.	
Boot and Shoe Repairing	16
Bakehouses.	18
Watch Repairing	6
Hand Laundry.	1
Saddlery	1
Tinware.	1
Tailoring.	5
Millinery	1
Motor Repair Works.	4
Cycle Repair Works	2
Joinery	6
Smithy	1
Sawmills.	1

Part B.—Factories, as respects which, of the *Number.*
Provisions in Part I of the Act, only
those relating to Sanitary Conveniences
are enforceable by the Council.

Boot and Shoe Repairing.	2
Breadmaking.....	8
Motor Repair Works.	2
Chaff Cutting.	I
Printing and Bookbinding	3
Manufacturing Road Metalling	I
Joinery	3
Manufacturing Gas	I
Manufacturing Electricity	3
Smithy	I
General Engineering	I
Manufacturing Sausages.	II

SHOPS ACT, 1912—1936.

During the year 3 notices were served under the Shops Regulations 1934, calling upon occupiers of shops to exhibit such Notices and Records as required by the regulations.

Several minor offences under the Shops Acts were reported to the Council during the year. Letters were sent by the Clerk warning offenders that if any further breaches of the Shops Acts took place they would be prosecuted. In all instances the warning had its desired effect and led to a more uniform observance of the Regulations.

It was necessary during the year to Institute Police Court Proceedings in one case. The offences were (a) failing to close his shop on Wednesday at 1 p.m. in contravention of the Maesteg Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1937, and (b) failing to keep a record of the hours worked by, and intervals allowed for rest and meals by young persons employed by him, in contravention of Section 7 of the Shops Hours Act of 1934.

SCHOOLS.

There are eight groups of schools, together with the Secondary School, within the district, and some particulars are as follows :—

Name of School. Accommodation. Type of Convenience.

Caerau Boys	.....	350	.....	Pedestal
Girls	.....	354	.....	„
Infants	.....	230	.....	Trough and Pedestal
Blaenllynfi Boys	.....	297	.....	Pedestal
Girls	.....	309	.....	„
Infants	.....	294	.....	„
Tyderwen Mixed	.....	300	.....	„
With temporary accommodation				
for	.....	120	.....	„
Infants	.....	200	.....	„
With temporary accommodation				
for	.....	50	.....	„
Nantyffyllon Boys	.....	307	.....	Pedestal
Girls	.....	320	.....	„
With temporary accommodation				
for	.....	60	.....	„
Infants	.....	301	.....	„
Plasnewydd Boys	.....	475	.....	Trough
Girls	.....	438	.....	„
Infants	.....	333	.....	„
Llwynderw Boys	.....	352	.....	Pedestal.
Girls	.....	352	.....	„
Infants	.....	340	.....	„
Garth Infants	.....	194	.....	„
Garth Mixed	.....	352	.....	„
With temporary accommodation				
for	.....	90	.....	„
Roman Catholic	.....	252	.....	„
(Mixed and Infants)				
With temporary accommodation				

for	70	Trough.
Secondary School	300	Pedestal.

All the schools are practically new, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The County Council employ two artisans to attend to all repairs. In cases of Infectious Diseases steps are taken in conjunction with the School Authorities to exclude all scholars who have been in contact with the patient.

The medical inspection of school children is provided for by the County Council, who have also established Ophthalmic, Dental and Orthopaedic Clinics.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :

I. By the Local Authority	60
II. By other persons or bodies	2
Total Number Owned by Local Authority :—	
I. Under the Housing Acts	178
II. Other Powers	15

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	358
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	449
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	16

(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	37
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	164
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—		
A.—Proceedings under Sections, 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	5
(b)	By L. A. in default of owners	Nil.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	37

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	.....
(a) By owners	.....	37
(b) By L.A. in default of owners	.....	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	.....	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit.	.....	Nil.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	30
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	.....	30
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	.....	109
(b)— Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	1
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	54
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	.....	218

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938 for the Urban District of Maesteg, in the County of Glamorgan on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	45	1	—
Factories without mechanical power	54	3	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises.)			
Total.	99	4	—

2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)				
Sanitary } insufficient			—	
Conven- } unsuitable or defective			—	
iences (S.7) } not separate for sexes			—	
Other offences				
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	4	4	—	—

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

(Section 108 of Act of 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937)

NATURE OF WORK.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel			
Making, etc.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and grapnels			
Cart gear	N	1	L
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, etc.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christ- mas stockings etc.			
Textile weaving			
Lampshades			
TOTAL			

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT, 1938 (Civilians Only).

Causes of Deaths.		M.	F.
ALL CAUSES.		166	113
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		0	0
2. Measles		0	0
3. Scarlet fever		1	0
4. Whooping Cough		0	1
5. Diphtheria		2	1
6. Influenza		2	0
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		0	0
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever		1	1
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		6	6
10. Other Tuberculosis		1	2
11. Syphilis		0	0
12. General Paralysis of Insane, tabes, etc.		0	0
13. Cancer		10	11
14. Diabetes		1	5
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		9	7
16. Heart Disease		46	27
17. Aneurysm		0	0
18. Other Circulatory Diseases		16	4
19. Bronchitis		14	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		9	3
21. Other respiratory diseases		7	1
22. Peptic Ulcer		4	0
23. Diarrhoea under 2 years		0	1
24. Appendicitis		0	0
25. Cirrhosis of liver		0	0
26. Other liver diseases		0	1
27. Other digestive diseases		4	0
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis		3	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis		0	1
30. Other Puerperal diseases		0	5
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.		10	12
32. Senility		0	2
33. Suicide		1	1
34. Other violence		7	2
35. Other defined diseases.....		12	11
36. Ill defined or not known		0	0
37. Diarrhoea 2 years and over		0	0
Special Causes (included under No. 35) :—			
Smallpox		0	0
Poliomyelitis		0	0
Polio-en-cephalitis		0	0
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR :—			
Total		19	17
Legitimate		18	16
Illegitimate		1	1
LIVE BIRTHS :—			
Total		209	202
Legitimate		204	200
Illegitimate		5	2
STILLBIRTHS.			
Total		12	11
Legitimate		12	11
Illegitimate		—	—
Resident Population		22,440	

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938. England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resi- dent popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	M A E S T E G
Rates per 1,000 Population					
Births :—					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	18.32
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	1.02
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	12.48
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	.13
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	.09
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	4.14
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	9.63
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.00
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	.36
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	.94
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57	88
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	2.43
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not Available			2.43
Others	2.19				12.17
Total	3.08				14.60
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not Available			2.30
Others	2.11				11.52
Total	2.97				13.82
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	—
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.46	16.13

